June 8, 1965 C. H. SHARP 3,187,464

FASCIA STRIP

Filed June 13, 1962

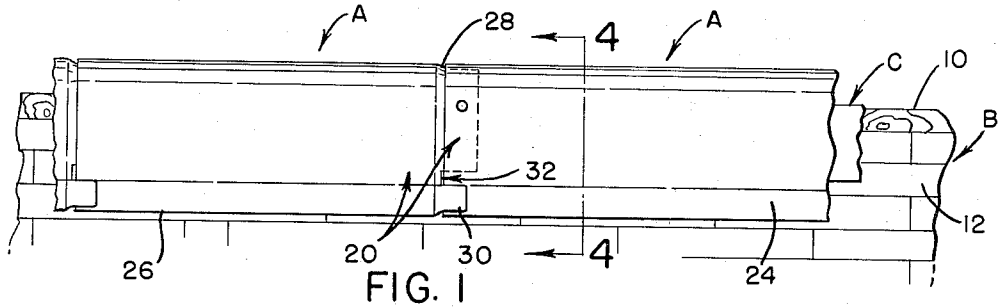


FIG. 1

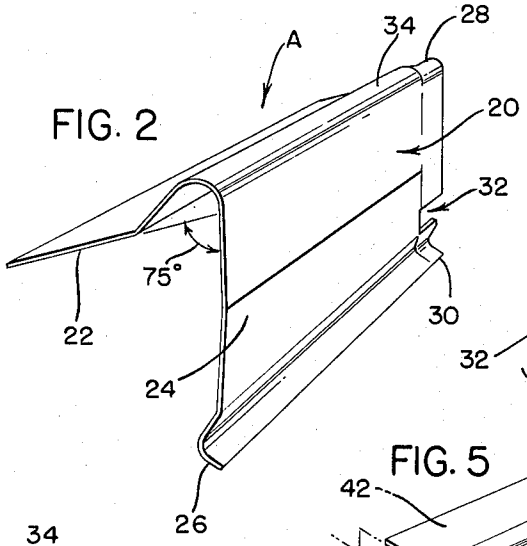


FIG. 2

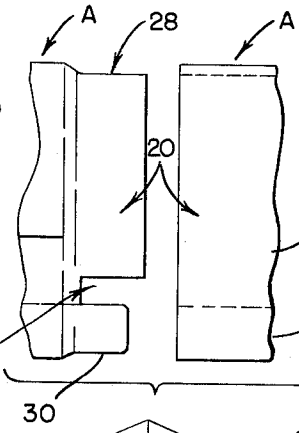


FIG. 3

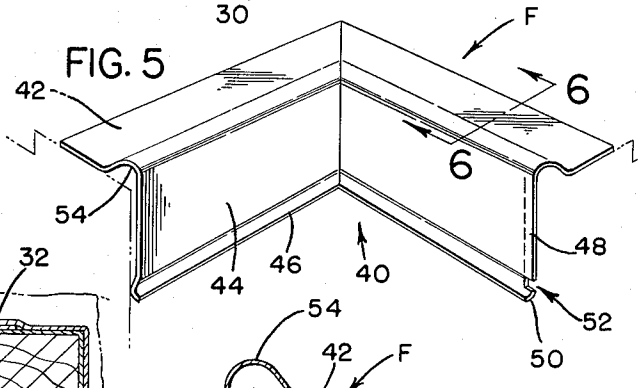


FIG. 5

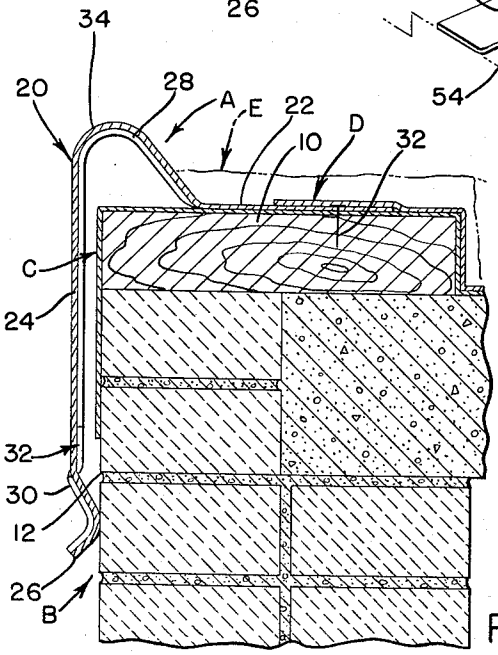


FIG. 4

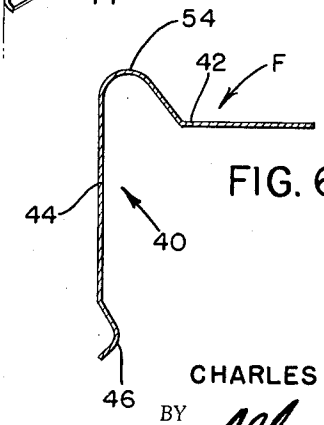


FIG. 6

INVENTOR.
CHARLES H. SHARP
BY Alfred C. Body
ATTORNEY

United States Patent Office 3,187,464 Patented June 8, 1965

3,187,464

FASCIA STRIP

Charles H. Sharp, Shaker Heights, Ohio, assignor to Fiberglass Reinforced Products Co., Inc., Cleveland, Ohio

Filed June 13, 1962, Ser. No. 202,267
2 Claims. (Cl. 50—66)

This invention pertains to the art of architectural moldings, and more particularly to a molding, or fascia strip, of the type adapted to extend along the upper surface of a vertical wall in a building or other structure.

The invention is particularly applicable to finishing the upper end of a masonry building wall, and it will be discussed with particular reference thereto; however, it is to be appreciated that the invention has much broader applications and may be used to finish, trim or cover the upper end or surface of various wall constructions.

In the construction of vertical masonry walls for buildings and other structures, the upper surface of the walls adjacent the roof line must be finished to weatherproof the building and provide a pleasing appearance. In the past it has become common to finish the upper surface of these walls by providing a fascia strip constructed from aluminum, galvanized steel sheets or stone slabs which were secured onto the upper end of the vertical walls and, in some cases, extend downwardly a short distance along the face of the wall. These fascia strips were quite expensive, difficult to install and often did not provide the desired appearance.

These and other disadvantages are overcome by the present invention which is directed toward an improved fascia strip having an interlocking feature to assist in assembling a number of these strips in overlapping relationship. Further, the fascia strip is constructed from a reinforced plastic material such as polyester resins, reinforced fiber glass, thermosetting plastic or thermoplastic plastic.

In accordance with the present invention, there is providd a fascia strip adapted to cover the upper end of a vertical wall having both a top and an exposed side, the strip comprising a reinforced plastic body elongated to extend along the wall, a first lip integral with the body and extending over the top of the wall and a second lip integral with the body and extending down the side of the vertical wall.

In accordance with still a further aspect of the present invention, the first and second integral lip of the fascia strip are positioned with respect to each other at a dihedral angle less than 90° so that as the strip is assembled onto the top of the vertical wall, the lips are biased against the wall to hold the strip in place.

In accordance with still a further aspect of the present invention, the fascia strip as defined above, is provided with a first end offset inwardly so that a number of the fascia strips may be laid in end-to-end, overlapping relation ship along the upper end of a vertical wall to provide a substantially flat outer surface. Also, there is provided adjacent the offset end, a means for interlocking the abutting ends of the fascia strips so that the strips may be assembled along the upper end of the wall to form a substantially unitary molding.

The primary object of the present invention is the provision of a fascia strip adapted to extend along the upper end of a vertical building wall, which strip is inexpensive to construct, easy to assemble onto the wall, forms a continuous appearing molding, and has a substantial resistance to atmospheric conditions.

Another object of the present invention is the provision of a fascia strip adapted to extend along the upper end of a vertical building wall, which strip is comprised of an elongated reinforced plastic body having two integral lips

adapted to engage the top and sides of the vertical wall respectively.

Still another object of the present invention is the provision of a fascia strip adapted to extend along the upper end of a vertical building wall, which strip is inherently biased into engagement with the top and side of the building wall to form a tight connection between the fascia strip and the wall.

A further object of the present invention is the provision of a fascia strip adapted to extend along the upper end of a vertical building wall, wherein a number of strips can be mounted in overlapping, end-to-end relationship without interrupting the appearance of continuity from one strip to the other.

Still a further object of the present invention is the provision of a fascia strip of the type adapted to extend along the upper end of a vertical building wall, wherein a number of the fascia strips may be mounted in both overlapping and interlocking, end-to-end relationship without interrupting the appearance of continuity from one strip to the other.

Yet another object of the present invention is the provision of a fascia strip adapted to extend along a vertical wall and adjacent the roof of a building, which strip is comprised of an elongated reinforced plastic body having two integral lips adapted to engage the top and side of the building wall respectively and an intermediate portion between the lips and extending in a generally upward direction to form a dam-like structure for retaining a pitch or tar substance applied onto the roof.

These and other objects and advantages will become apparent from the following description used to illustrate a preferred embodiment of the invention as read in connection with the accompanying drawing in which:

FIGURE 1 is a front elevational view showing a number of the fascia strips in end-to-end relationship;

FIGURE 2 is a pictorial view illustrating the preferred embodiment of the present invention;

FIGURE 3 is a partial view illustrating the overlapping and interlocking joint between two fascia strips;

FIGURE 4 is a cross sectional view taken along line 4—4 of FIGURE 1;

FIGURE 5 is a pictorial view illustrating a modification of the preferred embodiment of the invention; and,

FIGURE 6 is a cross sectional view taken along line 6—6 of FIGURE 5.

Referring now to the drawings, wherein the showings are for the purpose of illustrating a preferred embodiment of the invention only, and not for the purpose of limiting same, FIGURE 1 shows a plurality of abutting fascia strips A adapted to extend along the upper end of a vertical building wall B to exhibit a generally continuous uninterrupted molding extending inwardly over a top plate 10 and downwardly along an exposed side 12 of the building wall B. For the purposes of illustration only, the vertical wall B is shown as a brick, or masonry, wall having an exposed side 12 and covered at the upper end by a wooden plank 10. The present invention is directed to an exterior wall molding for weatherproofing the wall and providing the wall with a pleasing appearance, and the particular construction of the wall itself does not form part of the invention.

The fascia strips A which are adapted to be positioned end-to-end along the upper end of wall B, each comprise an elongated body 20, best shown in FIGURE 2, having a first lip portion 22 adapted to extend over the upper end of wall B, and a second lip portion 24 adapted to extend downwardly over the exposed side 12 of wall B. Adjacent the lower end of the lip portion 24 there is proivded a generally arcuate shaped tongue 26 adapted to bear against the exposed side 12 of wall B as is best shown in

FIGURE 4. The tongue 26 causes only line contact between the side 12 and the strip A which line contact provides a weather seal between the wall on the strips and also allows a uniform appearance of the strips A even if the side 12 has an uneven or rough surface. Also, this tonque allows engagement of the strip with the side 12 even though a liner C extends from the plate 10 a short distance down the walls as is shown in FIGURE 4.

To allow overlapping relationship between adjoining fascia strips A, each strip is provided with an inwardly offset portion 28 adjacent one end thereof as is shown in FIGURES 1–3. Although various amounts of offset may be provided, in the preferred embodiment, the offset portion 28 is spaced from the outer surface of the fascia strip A a distance equal to approximately the thickness of the fascia strip so that, as two adjacent fascia strips are positioned in overlapping relationship to provide a complete fascia strip molding around a wall, the adjoining fascia strips exhibit a substantially continuous outer surface. Further in accordance with the invention there is provided a means integral with the fascia strip for allowing interlocking of adjacent strips as they are assembled onto the wall B. Although various structures are possible, in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the present invention, this interlocking means comprises an offset tab 30 which is offset slightly in an outward direction from tongue 26 to overlap the tongue 26 of another fascia strip assembled over the offset portion 28. To receive the body 20 of the adjoining fascia strip, each fascia strip is provided with a notch 32 intermediate the offset portion 28 and the offset tab 30.

The fascia strip may be connected onto the upper end of wall B by many means; however, in accordance with the embodiment shown in FIGURE 4, a felt liner C is first placed over the top of the plate 10. Thereafter the lip portion 22 is nailed or otherwise fixed onto the plate by appropriate means such as nails 32. A sheet of tar paper or similar material D is then affixed to the upper side of lip portion 22. In accordance with the preferred embodiment of the present invention, a protruding hump 34 is provided to extend upwardly from lip portion 24 to provide a smooth appearing front exposed side of the fascia strip and also provide a dam to prevent overflow of tar or other covering E applied to a partition, such as a roof, connected onto the wall B adjacent its upper end. To assure that the fascia strip A bears against the upper end and exposed side of wall B, the fascia strip is proivded with an inherent biasing feature which, in the preferred embodiment, is accomplished by arranging the lip portions 22 with a dihedral of approximately 75°. Although the dihedral angle between the lip portions may be varied without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention, the angle must be less than 90° and 75° has proven very satisfactory in practice.

A fascia strip constructed in accordance with the present invention is characterized by an inherent biasing between the fascia strip and the wall to provide a pleasing continuous appearance from one fascia strip to the other and a means for interlocking the adjoining assembled fascia strips A. By constructing the strips A with the inherent bias, the overlapping feature and the interlocking feature, the fascia strips may be assembled end-to-end to provide a highly efficient continuous weatherproof molding.

Referring to FIGURES 5 and 6, there is illustrated an inside mitered fascia strip which is adapted to extend around inside corners of intersectioned walls. The strip comprises a body portion 40, an outwardly extending lip portion 42 and a downwardly extending lip portion 44. Adjacent the lower end of the second mentioned lip portion, there is provided an arcuately shaped tongue 46 which intersects with an inwardly offset portion 48 adjacent one end of the mitered fascia strip. At this end, the tongue 46 terminates in a slightly outward offset tab 50 separated from the offset portion 48 by a notch 52. Joining the lip portions 42, 44 is an upwardly extending hump 54 similar to the hump 34 of the fascia strip A.

The mitered fascia strip F is adapted to extend around an inside bend between intersectioned walls and differs basically from the fascia strip A by omission of the dihedral angle between lip portions 42, 44. Accordingly, the mitered fascia strip does not have the inherent biasing characteristics found in the fascia strips A. If the intersecting wall defines an outside bend, a fascia strip similar to fascia strip F may be provided wherein the strip forms a corresponding outside bend. By providing such mitered fascia strips, a continuous molding may be provided around the complete periphery of a building wall with strips A extending along the straight portions of the walls and mitered strip extending around the various corners.

In FIGURE 2, the second lip portion 24 is shown as a substantially flat member; however, in practice, it has been found that such a fiat lip portion would be forced into a concave shape when the fascia strip is mounted onto the wall. To eliminate this convex shape, the lip 24 may be preformed with a convex shape that is forced into a flat surface as the strip is stressed into position on the wall.

The present invention has been defined in connection with a preferred embodiment; however, it is to be appreciated that the invention is not to be limited by the structural details disclosed therein. To the contrary, various structural changes may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:

1. In combination, a wall having an upper end defined by a top and exposed side, and a fascia strip comprising a reinforced plastic body elongated to extend along said wall, a first lip integral with said body and extending transversely over said top, a second lip integral with said body and extending downwardly over said side and an intermediate tar dam portion joining said lips, said tar dam having a generally arcuate shape extending upwardly from said second lip and above said first lip to allow springing of said lip with respect to each other when said strip is assembled onto said wall, said first and second lip forming a dihedral angle of approximately 75° in the unassembled condition and of approximately 90° in the assembled condition on said wall whereby said first lip is urged against said top and said second lip is urged against said side of said wall, said second lip having a tongue spaced from said first lip and extending inwardly toward said side of said wall, said tongue having an inwardmost portion forming a side engaging surface coextensive with said strip and said surface abutting said side along a line spaced from said wall top so that said second lip remains spaced from said side of said wall.

2. In combination, a wall having an upper end defined by a top and exposed side, and a fascia strip comprising a reinforced plastic body elongated to extend along said wall, a first lip integral with said body and extending transversely over said top, a second lip integral with said body and extending downwardly over said side and an intermediate tar dam portion joining said lips, said tar dam having a generally arcuate shape extending upwardly from said second lip and above said first lip to allow springing of said lip with respect to each other when said strip is assembled onto said wall, said first and second lip forming a dihedral angle of approximately 75° in the unassembled condition and of approximately 90° in the assembled condition on said wall whereby said first lip is urged against said top and said second lip is urged against said side of said wall, said body having a first and second end spaced from each other in the direction of elongation of said strip, said first end having a terminal portion offset laterally from the face of the strip adjacent the wall in a direction toward said wall a distance substantially equal to the thickness of said second end, and said first end having a terminal tab spaced from said offset portion and offset laterally from the face of the strip remote from the wall in a

direction away from said wall a distance substantially equal to the thickness of said second end, said offset portion and tab forming an overlap and interlock arrangement to facilitate assembly of another of said strips in side-by-side abutting relationship.

References Cited by the Examiner

UNITED STATES PATENTS

278,656	5/83	Clark	50—190
932,254	8/09	Dickelman	61—15
1,780,553	11/30	Flagge	61—15
2,250,951	7/41	Guignon	50—190 X

2,596,786	5/52	Norrid	50—66
2,921,814	1/60	Mede	50—268 X
2,928,274	3/60	Berg	50—69 X

OTHER REFERENCES

Heating, Air Conditioning, Sheet Metal Contractor; page 60; February 1955.

Civil Engineering; page 46; March 1956.

Roofing and Siding Contractor; page 23; July 1958.

EARL J. WITMER, *Primary Examiner.*

JACOB I. NACKENOFF, *Examiner.*